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BOTANIC GARDEN
AND
FIELD LABORATORY

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

*. . . move along these shades
In gentleness of heart; with gentle hand
Touch — for there is a spirit in the woods.
—Wordsworth.*

BOTANIC GARDEN
AND
FIELD LABORATORY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

OFFICIAL OPENING

June, 1960

DR. JAMES H. WHYTE

Director

Department of Botany
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Canada

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Greetings and Comments

By Dr. H. T. Gussow, formerly Dominion Botanist for Canada

It is most gratifying to learn of the generosity of a private citizen of Edmonton who has given to the University land for the laudable purpose of the development of a Botanical Garden. May I be permitted to extend my felicitations to the Department of Botany under whose able auspices the project is properly vested and to voice most cordially my personal appreciation of the generosity of the kind donor. The development of National Botanic Gardens for Canada has been delayed deplorably long. The more, then, may the vision and magnanimity of the donor be appreciated!

For expressing what may be regarded as a biased point of view I plead forgiveness on the grounds that, for some forty years, I have worked to arouse interest in what I consider a most useful project.

The science of botany, more perhaps than any other realm of biology has rendered magnificent service to mankind in the past and is continuing and expanding such service. As a fundamental science, botany gave rise to the practice of medicine. From remotest antiquity, plants—because of their recognized medicinal value—have served mankind well. Indeed, the apparently ever increasing heart maladies still largely depend upon the use of species of the genus *Digitalis*. Most recent researches have revealed that the seeds of an African plant (*Strophanthus*) yield an extract that might expedite the production of the widely used anti-arthritic drug, cortisone. These two examples alone serve to indicate the need for the closest co-ordination of research in botany and related sciences.

Too well-known to require amplification is the fundamental position of botany in regard to a multitude of economic, agricultural and industrial activities that depend solely or largely upon the use and properties of plants. Out of botanical foundations arose the work of our plant breeders in Canada who produced new varieties of wheat and other cereals that formerly succumbed to diseases causing a loss conservatively estimated at twenty-five million dollars per annum.

Every research center and especially all our Canadian universities should be provided with botanical gardens so that botanical research and acquaintance with plants in the broadest sense will be based upon the greatest possible wealth of *living plants*.

I welcome the prospect of seeing a Botanical Garden at the University of Alberta developed. I hope that it will be supported generously so that immensely useful work will be the outcome.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA BOTANIC GARDEN AND FIELD LABORATORY

The realization of a pleasant dream is a happy occasion, particularly if the source of the dream is the desire to perpetuate beauty and to accomplish something for the common good.

One such dream has been in the minds of a few of our citizens, for some occasionally, for others continuously and for many years. The vision was that Edmonton would, one day, mature to the point of recognizing that a Botanic Garden is as much a part of a city's cultural equipment as are orchestras, museums, art galleries, schools and universities.

By action of the Board of Governors of the University on June 5, 1959, there was officially established what is now called the *Botanic Garden and Field Laboratory*. This action was made possible through the generosity of a distinguished alumnus of the University, Col. H. A. Dyde, O.B.E., M.C., Q.C. who deeded to his alma mater a piece of beautiful woodland in the Devon area, southwest of Edmonton.

Location—The property referred to is located ten miles west of Edmonton and nine miles south, approximately three miles north of the town of Devon. The legal description of the site is "the north half of the northwest quarter-section of Section 15, Township 51, Range 26, West 4th." The land is slightly less than eighty acres in extent.

Geological History—During the Pleistocene Age, great ice sheets covered a large part of the plains and foothills of Alberta. As the ice melted and retreated, lakes and rivers were formed. The latter especially left large deposits of alluvium of various sorts. The City of Edmonton and its environs lie within an area that, during the late Ice Age, was covered by a large lake, nearly nine hundred square miles in extent. This lake, which geologists have called Lake Edmonton, was blocked on its eastern shoreline by glacial ice. In due course, the great lake drained itself inevitably eastwards by breaking through what has been called the Gwynne Outlet. This permitted a partial drainage of the lake and a gradual lowering of its level.

The generally eastwards drainage of the Lake Edmonton area resulted in the development of a number of temporary (and in some cases more permanent) rivers. As these fanned out into the existing basins, deltas were produced, built up of materials carried by the water formed by the wasting ice sheet.

The fine-grained alluvial deposits which constituted the alluvial plains or deltas of the eastwardly-flowing waters were subsequently acted upon, chiefly by wind, and were converted into dunes of fine-grained sand and silt.

The property now called the Botanic Garden and Field Laboratory is located within one such alluvial delta which extends northwards from just north of the town of Devon a distance of about five miles and a slightly greater distance east and west.

The Pleistocene sand dunes and silt which thus compose the surface soil of our property are different from acid quartz sand. They are, in fact, alkaline or neutral in reaction and probably range from five to thirty feet in thickness.

The "lakes", ponds and swamps within the property are simply basins supplied with water by surface drainage. At least one (and possibly all) of these bodies of water is underlaid by a layer of peat which, in turn at greater depth, passes into a clay which probably represents the last stage of decomposition of the organic matter deposited in the depressions.

The abrupt transition from the sand dunes to the heavier "black soil" is very apparent as one drives northwards from our property towards the Jasper Highway.

Topographic Features and Vegetational Areas—As may be seen by reference to the map (see back of pamphlet) the northern half of the area is low-lying and is largely occupied by a shallow lake (C7 to D10 on map) and by an extensive marshy portion (C1 to C6). An east-west road skirts the northern boundary of the property. The main road, the one used at present as access, follows the higher land or sandy ridge and passes from west to east

through: (a) a cleared knoll graced with clumps of beautiful Birch trees (A9); (b) a stand of Jack Pine, White Spruce and Trembling Poplar; (c) a clearing which was apparently part of an old farm site and is the chief area at present under cultivation (A5); (d) a mixed hardwood zone (B4 to B3); (e) a moist mossy woods characterized by large pines and spruces (A1, A2, B1, B2, labelled "Big Trees" on map).

A fine view of another distinctive area is obtained from the end of the path (A5) leading to the edge of a slope overlooking the **Calla Pond**. In midsummer, the pond is covered with the beautiful white flowers of Wild Calla (*Calla palustris*), one of the only two members of the Arum Family native to Alberta. The boggy land between the pond and the overlooking slope is beset with Labrador Tea (*Ledum groenlandicum*) and Bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*).

From midsummer on, the **Meadows** (A3, A4) abound in wild flowers. Just south of the bridge (A4), on a mossy bank, are the pink-flowered Pyrola (*Pyrola elliptica*) and the sweet-scented Twin Flower (*Linnaea borealis*). These meadows become a veritable wild-flower garden. The succession of flowers begins in June with masses of the sky-blue blossoms of Blue-Eyed Grass (*Sisyrinchium montanum*) followed by Violets (*Viola adunca*). By mid-June, every copse is pink with roses. July brings the Harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*) and the glowing chalices of the Orange Lily (*Lilium philadelphicum*). But it is in late July that the real display appears—Erigeron (a Pink Daisy), Fireweed, Indian Paint Brush, Golden Rod.

In late August, the mossy ground under the **Big Trees** (A1, A2) bears countless bright-capped mushrooms (*Russula*, *Lactarius*, *Hygrophorus*, etc.) while the Blueberries are ripening.

While summer lingers through September and the Birches turn to gold, blue colours persist in the meadow Asters. After the leaves have fallen, the snowy tufted fruits of the Autumn Willow or Snow Willow (*Salix serissima*) shine out against the low-angled sunlight. And when the ground is white with snow, the lush fresh green of Spruce and Pine revive summer memories.

Serious study of the area's ecological features has not yet been made. In time, lists of the plants will be made for mosses, ferns, lichens, fungi, and the flowering plants. Meanwhile the reader is referred to "The Flora of Alberta" by E. H. Moss for keys to the local plants and to "Old Man's Garden" by Annora Brown for illustrations and interesting folklore.

Function and Aims—These have been described fully in our first publication (The Botanic Garden and Field Laboratory, University of Alberta, July 1959), and in newspaper and radio reports. For completeness in this booklet, the functions of the establishment may be restated briefly, thus:

(1) To preserve a woodland area in its undisturbed or relatively undisturbed condition thus aiding in the conservation of our national heritage. The area also becomes a field laboratory where students in botany can study the vegetation representative of Alberta and where professional botanists can carry out taxonomic, ecological, genetic and other kinds of research.

(2) To maintain as large a collection of living plants (properly labelled) as possible. The collection will emphasize plants native to Alberta and those from comparable areas of the world that are proven to be hardy in Alberta.

(3) To foster an interest in botany by providing various services to students and to the general public.

At present it is not possible to describe plans for development in any except broad terms. Approximately eighty percent of the area will be left undisturbed except for clearing out dead standing trees, making of paths and roads, etc. A small portion (mainly A4, A5) will be used for the planting of ornamental trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants. A few suitable sites will be chosen for the establishment of collections, *e.g.* of many species of Birch, species of various Conifers (Pine, Spruce, Fir, Juniper, etc.). Two rock gardens will be established, one for native plants and one for exotics. Paths will be made through or around characteristic native plant groupings, and specimen plants along these paths will be labelled.

A general "philosophy" adopted by the Advisory Board is that the style and characteristics of the property should, as far as possible, preserve the features of a northern woodland, emphasizing evergreens, rocks, sand, etc. Signs and buildings should be of native wood or compatible with it and have a pioneer-log-cabin motif.

Organization—The gift of land was made with the stipulation that it be reserved for the use of the Department of Botany. For the mechanics of administration, the University named a Director (Dr. J. H. Whyte of the Department of Botany) and an Advisory Board [(Dr. Whyte, Dr. J. Weiher, Mr. Hugh Knowles, Mr. John Packer (Department of Botany), Dr. H. J. Brodie (Department of Botany)]. The Board will advise the Director in matters of policy and public relations and the Director will be responsible to the Department of Botany. The budget for the operation of the establishment will be, for the present at least, retained within the budget of the Department.

Development and Present Position—It will be appreciated that the development possible within one year is very modest. Acquisition of the land came late in the fiscal year of the University and it was necessary to operate on a very small budget. Growth of plants, especially trees, in our climate is slow. Under ideal conditions, it will be some years before trees and shrubs planted in the garden will make much "show" for the general public. The rate of development of the garden will depend also to a considerable extent upon the assistance received from those who can give it and upon the support of interested persons.

Excepting the attractions of the natural beauty of the area, the principal display materials provided for the first spring of the garden's existence are the *bulbous plants* to be found in the area A5. It should be noted that this display is not an example of the kind of plant material that will necessarily be grown in future years. It represents rather the best that could be done with little expenditure to provide a quantity of flowers that would be beautiful, would help to stimulate interest in the botanical features of garden flowers, would demonstrate the desirability of extending greatly

the range of bulbous plants commonly grown here and, finally, could be relied upon to produce a show in a short time.

The pages that follow provide a few notes on the unusual features of some of the bulbous plants to be seen in the "cultivated area" A5.

NOTES ON BULBOUS PLANTS ON DISPLAY

Most of the spring-flowering bulbous plants now on display were planted September 18, 1959. No special care was taken in the planting because the soil of the area is sandy and drainage was not a problem. When bulbs are planted in home gardens, it is necessary to ensure *good drainage* by placing fine gravel or coarse sand below the bulbs.

Attention is drawn to the *variety* of plants *perfectly hardy* in Edmonton in comparison with the small number of varieties grown in most city gardens.

For simplicity, we group the plants to be seen into several *categories*, but note that this does not at all constitute a natural classification.

- Group I *Large Showy Tulips*, 24 - 30 inches high.
- Group II *The Species Tulips*, various heights, flowers medium-sized to small and graceful (not formal in appearance).
- Group III *Daffodils and Narcissus*, the common and larger forms.
- Group IV *The Species Narcissus*, small-flowered, dainty.
- Group V *Crocus*.
- Group VI *Low Many-flowered Plants*, the Scillas, Muscari, Snowdrops, Glory-of-the-Snow, etc.
- Group VII *Tall Many-flowered Plants*.
- Group VIII *Miscellaneous*.

Spring-flowering bulbous plants mostly belong to one or other of the botanical families Liliaceae or Amaryllidaceae. They are worthy of attention

because of the ease with which they can be grown and the pleasure they bring at a time when little else is in flower in our gardens.

The number in parenthesis after a plant name refers to the number on the label on the *specimen*. Location of the various specimens may be found by reference to the *outline map* of planting.

Groups I and II, The Tulips

The Romance of the Tulip

*"As then the Tulip for her wonted sup
Of heavenly vintage lifts her chalice up . . ."*

—Rubaiyat of Omar Kyam

The Persian poet gives evidence of the esteem in which the tulip was held in his country as long ago as the Twelfth Century. Busbequius, Austrian ambassador before the Sultan of Turkey noticed the plants in 1554 and sent some to Austria. Gesner gave the first detailed description of tulips in 1559. Clusius cultivated all the kinds he could procure and described nineteen varieties in 1601. Cultivation of tulips became a craze in Holland (1634-37) and fantastic prices were paid for special kinds (as much as \$2200 per bulb).

Our garden tulip, it is generally agreed, is derived from *Tulipa gesnerian* or *Tulipa suaveolens* but there is little certainty today as to what plants should be known by these names. In 1753, Linnaeus grouped *all* the garden tulips he knew under the name *T. gesneriana*. But because these had already been cultivated for two centuries in Europe and had come from several original wild stocks, the name tells us very little. As for *T. suaveolens*, it is simply the name applied in 1797 to a tulip discovered growing wild in southern Europe. There is no proof that it was native and there is every likelihood that it had escaped from gardens.

There are about ten *classes* of tulips. Of the many thousands of varieties in cultivation, the collection on display represents only a few of the *lesser-known* kinds which deserve a place in gardens.

Group I—Large Showy Tulips

- (a) *Lily-flowered Tulips* (13 to 18)—A race of tulips having unusual elegance because of *pointed reflexed petals*. They seem to require less frequent renewal than most large tulips; we have known clumps to continue to flower undisturbed for eight years.
- (b) *Breeder Tulips* (19 to 30 etc.)—Large vigorous plants characterized by enormous flowers in *rich autumnal colours* and pastel shades.
- (c) *Parrot Tulips* (55 to 58)—These are “sports” or freaks derived from various races of tulips. They are very showy because of their *fringed* or *lacinated petals*.
- (d) *Early Single Tulips* (6 to 12, etc.)—Generally not very large-flowered, early. Especially noteworthy is the *sweet scent* of such varieties as *Yellow Prince* (54) and *De Wet* (53).

Group II—The Species or Botanical Tulips

We may describe these broadly as *wild tulips*. They represent the species which grow wild in areas such as Asia Minor. They have grace and delicacy lacking in many “improved” tulips. They are hardy and may be left undisturbed for years. They show us the range possible within the genus *Tulipa*. Of course, they are particularly interesting botanically because they are more closely related to the ancestral types of tulips grown in ancient Turkish gardens than are common garden varieties.

Our collection is too large to describe in detail; a few interesting and beautiful species only are noted.

Tulipa acuminata (3)—from Turkey has fantastic flowers with long, narrow, curved segments.

Tulipa praestans (43)—vivid orange-scarlet bearing several flowers on one stem.

Tulipa clusiana (36)—This lovely flower ranges from Greece to Persia. The most charming of all tulips has white segments with cherry-red margins. It is named after Clusius (see notes at beginning).

Tulipa sylvestris (45) — The sweet-scented “English” tulip, is probably of Asiatic origin.

Tulipa kaufmanniana (31, 32, 50)—The so-called Water-Lily Tulip is named in allusion to the short stem and wide-open flower. It has been subjected to some hybridization. It came originally from Turkestan.

Tulipa fosteriana (51)—From the Asian deserts comes one of the largest-flowered and most spectacular of tulips. The largest one is the well-known *Red Emperor* which is enormous but of a flagrant red colour. Our plants are *mixed hybrid seedlings*.

Tulipa greigii (47)—From the Caucasus, these tulips have marked and mottled foliage.

Tulipa viridiflora (48, 49)—A rare species characterized by the green colouring in the flower segments and the unusual shape of the flowers.

Group III—Daffodils and Narcissus (60 and 61)

Daffodils belong to the genus *Narcissus*. All daffodils are “narcissi” but it is not correct to say that all narcissi are daffodils, or jonquils—use of both of which terms is growing increasingly frequent among gardeners. In common use, the name daffodil applies only to the long-trumpet type botanically known as *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. Certain species, like *Narcissus jonquilla* should be known as jonquils.

The problem of classification of this group of plants is too complex for the purpose of these notes. About thirty different *species* are grown in gardens, and experts estimate that there are at least 8,000 varieties.

The species of *Narcissus* came originally from Spain, Portugal and the Mediterranean region. The “wild species” have been hybridized extensively to produce a great variety of garden types.

At present, these plants cannot be as strongly recommended as being hardy in Edmonton as can tulips. We suspect however that some varieties will be found hardy in our area. A trial last year showed that of ten varieties grown in city gardens, all ten bloomed perfectly! Whether or not the same plants will bloom year after year we cannot say at present. Bulbs should be planted *early* and the soil *must* be *very well* drained. Narcissi will not tolerate a wet location or heavy soil.

We make no comment about particular varieties. Such information as we have will be given on request. Edmonton gardeners can help us by trying to grow more Narcissi instead of relying on a very small selection of "*store*" tulips!

Group IV—The Species *Narcissus* (62-65)

As is true for the species tulips, the species Narcissi are small and dainty and are best used in the more intimate rock garden or other informal plantings.

A few of the better-known species only are being tried at present, partly because bulbs are *very costly*.

Narcissus citrinus (62)—A dainty lemon-yellow flower.

Narcissus canaliculatus (63)—from Sicily has several flowers on a short stem.

Narcissus juncifolius (64)—has small rich golden yellow flowers.

Narcissus triandrus—The Angels' Tears Daffodil has elegant creamy white flowers with reflexed perianth.

Group V—Crocus

The true garden crocuses (please, *not* the Prairie Anemone) provide one of the best challenges to the unimaginative dictum that our climate is too rigorous for the growth of many of the loveliest of garden flowers. Except for the evidence before us that the Large Dutch Crocuses do not

ordinarily flower here (although they will grow vegetatively), we are convinced that the *Crocus* is a plant which can be relied upon to gladden our drab gardens from April onwards. We need only more time to make tests of suitable varieties.

Again, it is with the *species* of *Crocus* (un-“improved”) that most success has been achieved. A clump of two dozen *Crocus tomasinianus* has bloomed at a back-door garden in Edmonton in late February (!) and early March for three successive years, despite some very hard frosts.

Most of the seventy-five or more species of the genus *Crocus* are native in the Mediterranean region or in Western Asia. The plants belong to the Iris Family (a far cry from our Prairie Anemone, erroneously called “crocus”).

We have concentrated our first attempt at introduction upon one group only, the so-called *Winter-Flowering Crocus Species* (which of course do not flower during our winters).

The notes apply mostly to species which we have found to be hardy in our private gardens in the city.

Crocus chrysanthus (71-73)—Many varieties exist. The leaves are rather short and narrow, the flowers small, often short-stemmed. Two varieties, *Blue Pearl* and *Cream Beauty* have withstood severe frost.

Crocus tomasinianus (70)—is pearly-lilac or sapphire-lavender. Very hardy (bloomed in 1957 in Edmonton on February 22nd!).

Crocus etruscus (70)—noted for long flowering period.
(*Note*: Some of the autumn-flowering species are hardy in Edmonton but we cannot make recommendations yet.)

Group VI—Low Many-flowered Plants

Scillas, Muscari, Snowdrops, Glory-of-the-Snow

Chionodoxa—Glory-of-the-Snow

We hold no brief for anybody or any concern except beauty and interest, but we assert that *all* Edmonton gardeners should know these plants.

Chionodoxa is a genus of bulbous plants native mostly to the Mediterranean, *e.g.* Sardinia and Sicily.

At least two species are hardy here. They should be planted *in masses*, three inches deep and not disturbed for many years.

Chionodoxa gigantea (1)—has many blue and white flowers, borne several to a stalk. We have observed that these flowers may freeze night after night in early April without their being harmed.

Chionodoxa sardensis (2)—This species from Sardinia is especially beautiful when plants first come up. The leaves are *purplish* and the flowers gentian-blue. Apparently perfectly hardy.

(*Note: Chionodoxa* is very effective planted among yellow or cream-coloured tulips—see 31 and 32, *if* they have survived the winter!)

Scilla—Scilla or Squill

Another group of plants needing trial as to hardiness. Their neat compact growth and cheerful flower colour recommend them.

The genus *Scilla* comprises plants native mostly to Europe and Asia from Jugoslavia to Siberia.

Scilla sibirica (68)—The Siberian Squill is hardy and should be planted in generous quantities.

Scilla campanulata (69) (also *Scilla non-scripta*)—not perfectly hardy here, but there may be some hardy varieties.

Muscari—Grape Hyacinths (75)

Muscari is a genus of forty or more species, most abundant in the Mediterranean region, ranging eastward into Asia Minor. The species differ in flower size and density of colour. Left undisturbed, they multiply rapidly.

We are trying several species of *Muscari* but have, as yet, little knowledge of their hardiness.

Galanthus—Snowdrop

Galanthus nivalis (80, 81)—(*Galanthus* means “milk flower” and *nivalis* means “snowy”) has been described as “an impatient little member of the Amaryllis Family”. Farther south, the Snowdrops are among the first flowers of spring. In our area they often appear rather tardily (and wisely!). A somewhat similar species, the Snowflake (*Leucojum vernum* [76]), is sometimes confused with the Snowdrop.

Puschkinia (78, 79)—Lebanon Squill

These are fine Scilla-like plants from Lebanon. *Puschkinia libanotica* has proven perfectly hardy here. Because of the pale colour, the blue form should be planted in masses rather than singly. The flowers last an incredibly long time. Form *alba* (79) is pure white.

Group VII—Tall Many-flowered Plants

Ixiolirion pallasii (67)—Sends up tall sprays of tubular flowers of a dark violet-blue. It is said to prefer a well-drained sunny position. This species is native from Syria north to Siberia.

Camassia esculenta (5)—(Bear Grass). Produces tall spikes of rich blue flowers. Native to Southwestern Alberta. The bulbs were formerly used as food by the Indians.

Group VIII—Miscellaneous

Iris reticulata (4)—The Fragrant Iris. One of the bulbous iris group. Has violet-blue flowers that are sweet scented.

Bulletin written and designed by
HAROLD J. BRODIE
Professor of Botany
University of Alberta

BULBOUS PLANTS LISTED BY NUMBER ON LABELS

1. *Chionodoxa gigantea*
2. *Chionodoxa sardensis*
3. *Crocus chrysanthus*
4. *Iris reticulata*
5. *Camassia esculenta*
- 6-12. Early Single Tulips
- 13-18. Lily Flowered Tulips
- 19-30. Breeder Tulips
31. *Tulipa kaufmanniana*
—“Elliott”
32. *Tulipa kaufmanniana*
—“J. Strauss”
33. *Tulipa acuminata*
34. *Tulipa batalinii*
35. *Tulipa biflora*
36. *Tulipa clusiana*
37. *Tulipa eichlerii*
38. *Tulipa hagerii*
39. *Tulipa marjolettii*
40. *Tulipa montana*
41. *Tulipa orphanidea*
42. *Tulipa persica*
43. *Tulipa praestans*
44. *Tulipa pulchella* v. *violacea*
45. *Tulipa sylvestris*
46. *Tulipa tarda*
47. *Tulipa greigii*
48. *Tulipa viridiflora*—“Artist”
49. *Tulipa viridiflora*—
“Greenland”
50. *Tulipa kaufmanniana*
—“Fritz Kreisler”
51. *Tulipa fosteriana*—
mixed hybrids
52. Breeder Tulip
53. Early Single Tulip
54. Early Single Tulip
- 55-58. Parrot Tulips
60. *Narcissus*, various
61. *Narcissus*, various
62. *Narcissus bulbocodium*
citrinum
63. *Narcissus canaliculatus*
64. *Narcissus juncifolius*
65. *Bulbocodium vernum*
66. *Hyacinthus dalmaticus*
67. *Ixiolirion pallasii*
68. *Scilla sibirica*
69. *Scilla campanulata*
70. *Crocus species*—various
71. *Crocus chrysanthus*
72. *Crocus chrysanthus*
73. *Crocus chrysanthus*
74. *Crocus dalmaticus*
75. *Muscari species*
76. *Leucojum vernum*
77. *Ornithogalum arabicum*
78. *Puschkinia libanotica*
79. *Puschkinia libanotica alba*
80. *Galanthus nivalis*
81. *Galanthus nivalis maximus*
82. *Galanthus elwesii*
83. *Triteleia violacea*
90. *Eremurus himalaicus*
91. *Eremurus robustus*

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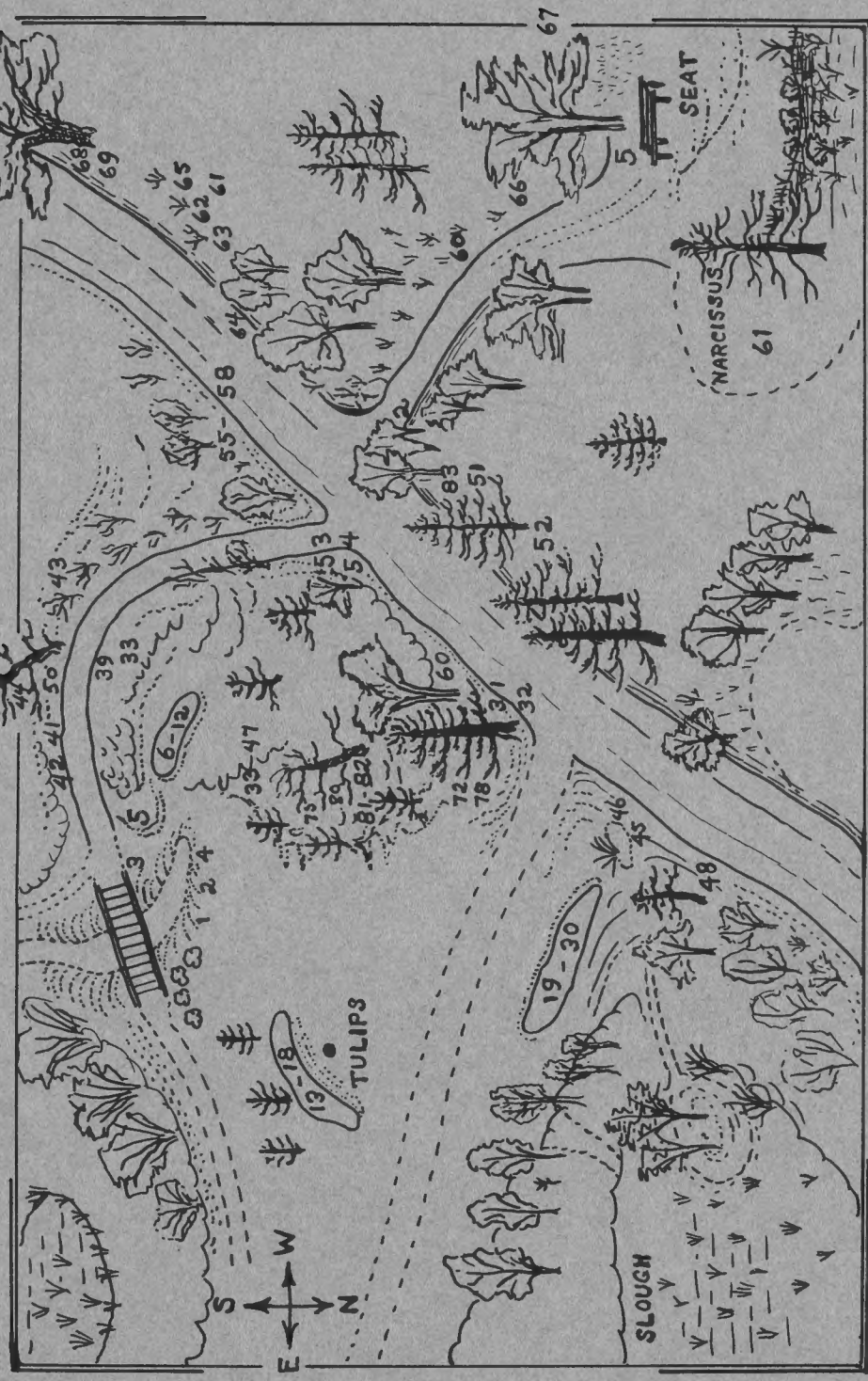
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